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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/519,242	03/06/2000	Carl Herman Haken	CH2000A	8274

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EXAMINER

TRAN, MYLINH T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

DATE MAILED: 03/17/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/519,242	HAKEN, CARL HERMAN
	Examiner Mylinh T Tran	Art Unit 2174

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 March 2000.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:

On claim 1, line 4, "an first image" should be changed to "a first image".

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

The informal drawings are not of sufficient quality to permit examination.

Accordingly, new drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite in that it fails to point out what is included or excluded by the claim language. The claim language does not clearly point out that "to appear to disappear off of an edge of first display screen".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. [US. 6,219,027] in view of Ahern et al. [US. 6,388,658].

As to claims 1, 13 and 14, Shimizu et al. discloses a first processor which functions to generate a first image of a first graphical desktop user interface and a first display screen connected to the first processor to display the first image (see abstract, figure 9 (D1) and column 5, lines 19-43); a first pointing device connected to the first processor to control movement of a first cursor in the first image (column 6, lines 52-62); second visual display means and which are movable in relation to the first display screen (figure 9, (D1, D2), column 5, line 62 through column 6, line 8); means which determine a first relative direction, from the first display screen to the second visual display means (column 7, lines 9-52) and program means which expand the display of graphical desktop user interface onto the second visual display means at times and the second visual display means are also in the vicinity the first display screen so that movement of the first pointing device in the first relative direction causes the first cursor to move to and (to appear to disappear off of an edge of first display screen)and further causes the appearance of a new visual indication on the second visual display means (column 7, lines 9-52 and column 9, lines 10-50). The differences between Shimizu et al. and the claim is a second processor with the second display to move in relation to the first display screen and means for communicating signals between the first processor and the second processor means. Ahern et al. shows multiple computers with plural displays means (see

abstract and column 5, lines 50-63 and column 7, lines 52-60) and means for communicating signals at figure 1A, column 5, lines 50-63 and column 7, lines 52-60. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Shimizu et al. and Ahern et al. before them at the time the invention was made to modify the concept of movement the pointing device between two different displays shape taught by Shimizu et al. to include the multiple processors with displays of Ahern et al., in order to provide users an image display system in which a user can control information display on multiple display devices with a single pointing device as taught by Ahern et al. As to claim 2, while Ahern et al. shows multiple computer processors with plurality of display, Shimizu et al. teaches movement of the first pointing device in the first relative direction causes the first cursor to move to and disappear off an edge of the first display screen in a direction toward the second visual display means and to apparently seamlessly appear as a new cursor on the second display screen (column 7, lines 9-59 and column 8, lines 3-53). As to claim 3, Shimizu et al. also shows the new cursor appears at an edge of the second display screen that is oriented toward the first display screen (column 19-43). As to claim 4, Shimizu et al. teaches the first pointing device further functions to control movement of the new cursor on the second display screen (column 6, line 53 through column 7, line 17).

As to claim 5, Shimizu et al. also teaches the first cursor to reappear on the first display screen whenever the new cursor is moved off the edge of the second display screen in a direction toward the first display screen (column 8, lines 33-53).

As to claim 6, Shimizu et al. demonstrates the first pointing device controls the appearance and apparent movement of the new visual indication on the second visual display means (column 10, lines 40-53).

As to claims 7 and 8, Shimizu et al. also demonstrates communicating is a docking cradle attached at an edge of the first display screen for supporting the second processor means and the means which determine comprise means which sense that the second processor means are in the cradle (column 9, line 60 through column 10, line 10).

As to claim 9, Shimizu et al. discloses the means for communicating are a wireless interface and wherein the means, which determine comprise a directional antenna array (column 16, lines 20-63).

As to claim 10, Shimizu et al. also discloses the means which communicate are an infrared light interface and the means which determine are directional infrared sensors (column 5, lines 52-65 and column 15, lines 52-65).

As to claim 11, Shimizu et al. shows the second visual display means comprise one or more indicator lights (column 2, lines 52-67).

As to claim 12, Ahern et al. teaches the second processor means is a device selected from the group consisting of: personal data assistants, desktop personal computers, laptop computers, digital cameras, audio players, video Games, cordless telephones, cellular telephones, television receivers, VCR's and scanners (figure 1A, column 5, line 50 through column 6, line 16).

Responses to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231. If applicant desires fax a response, (703) 746-7238), may be used for formal After Final communications, (703) 746-7239 for Official communications, or (703) 746-7240 for Non-Official or draft communications. NOTE, A Request for Continuation (Rule 60 or 62) cannot be faxed.

Please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT" for information facsimile communications. For after final responses, please label "AFTER FINAL" or "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE" on the document.

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Fourth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran whose telephone number is (703) 308-1304. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8.00AM to 6.30PM

If attempt to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner 's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached on (703) 308-0640,

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800.

Mylinh Tran

Art Unit 2174

Kristine Kincaid
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